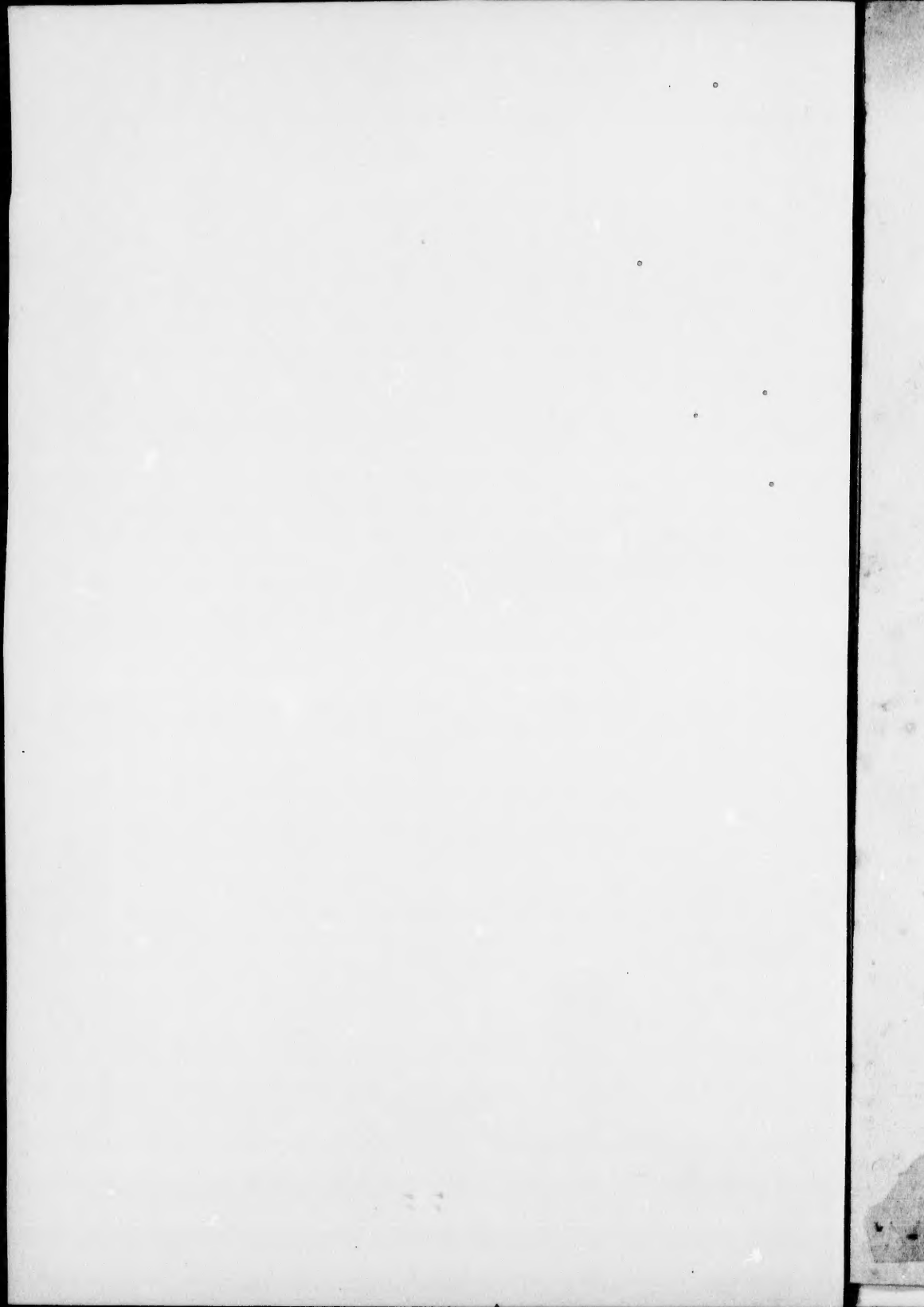




We have not with Comprehension

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

CIRCULAR

RESPECTFULLY ADDRESSED TO THE INHABITANTS OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

BY

CAPTAIN W. DRISCOLL GOSSET, R. E. F.R.S.E.,

AND

J. VERNON SEDDALL, ESQ., M.D., STAFF ASSIST. SURGEON,

Honorary Secretaries.

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APRIL, 1861.

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INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

CIRCULAR.

To the Inhabitants of British Columbia.

At a meeting held at New Westminster on the 14th of March last, to consider the steps necessary for carrying out the wishes of the British Columbian public with reference to the INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION to be held in London in 1862, the following catalogue of proposed contributions was drawn up, and the undermentioned sub-committees were named for New Westminster, with a hope that other gentlemen throughout the Colony, interested in the respective classes of articles required, would join in furtherance of the object desired.

It may here be observed that the advantages to be derived from our exposition in London are very great. In 1851, in five months, the Great Exhibition was visited by more than six millions of persons of all nations, comprising men of the highest intellects in the world; Chemists, Agriculturists, Merchants, Mechanics, Manufacturers, &c., &c., master minds in their respective walks of life, men capable of forming unexpected and

89341.

sound opinions of the adaptability of the rudest articles for development into useful and lucrative branches of industry.

A common specimen of wild flax from an Indian Rancho, or the grass of an Indian basket, might to such men at once suggest the capability of our soil for producing some valuable yarn for textile fabrics.

Such an eminent Geologist as Sir Roderick Murchison on examining our samples of coal, with the specimens of sand stone and other neighbouring rocks, would probably at once be able to pronounce most useful opinions for guiding us towards the best points of trial for other beds. This gentleman, years before the discovery of gold in Australia, foretold its existence there from the inspection of some geological specimens and his perception of their analogy with those of other known gold countries; it is not impossible that were he to see our specimens, aided by a map, he might indicate the position of the gold in rock, that which we are all anxious to discover, but where to seek it none of us have yet been able to form any very definite idea.

Hundreds of thousands of laboring men too with their families, resorted to the Great Worlds' Fair of 1851, and will do so in 1862: samples of the fruits of a week's earnings by a single man or gang at various mines, with models of the simple and inexpensive tools required, would prove to numbers of struggling hard worked Englishmen how easily a livelihood may be earned here, and induce many to visit our country.

1862

The exhibition of our farm and garden produce, accompanied by hand books we propose publishing in England, showing the cheapness of our land, its abundance, explaining the mode of obtaining it, and pointing out the means of getting to the Colony, will tempt numbers of poor men to make an effort to come to a place, where poverty is unknown amongst the working classes, and where common industry and prudence are rewarded, always with independence, frequently by wealth.

To encourage immigration, should be the aim, because it is the interest, of every man in the Colony. Immigration of farmers would cheapen provisions at the mines; immigration of miners would, by raising more gold, increase the Revenue and therefore the means of making roads; good roads would still further lessen the cost of food; and it is surely evident to every man, even if he only intends mining in British Columbia for a few summers, that good roads would enhance his comfort, and cheap provisions add to his gains.

Nor is it to be supposed that we have nothing to show worth sending, this would be a mistaken notion; as very appropriately remarked by Mr. Barnard of Yale, "try and we shall see; in Canada in 1851 every one felt as perhaps many do here now, that we had *nothing to send*, but when everything was collected into one, it was wonderful what a lot of good specimens we had amassed."

To some it may appear strange, even absurd, that we should suggest insects, butterflies, &c., as objects worth sending home; but, as the aim desired, is to make our

Exhibition interesting to all classes, and as there are thousands of persons who devote themselves to such collections as insects and butterflies, and who would travel many a mile to study the varieties of a new country, it is evidently wise to send *everything* that may attract spectators; the person examining our butterflies may have with him a friend who might perhaps be in the coal business and whilst waiting for his naturalist companion his mind would be turned to our fuels. This is no exaggerated case, many such occurred at the 1851 Exhibition. We must omit no means, however *slight they may be*, to attract *general notice* to our Colony; we want our Colony *to be talked about*, and the way to bring it into people's minds is to bring it before their eyes under varied aspects, suited to various tastes.

If the Colony omits to take advantage of the opportunity offered in 1862, it may be years before such another presents itself, and it behoves us to be up and stirring, hand in hand and with a determined will, in our advertisement for immigrants, for such in reality would be the Exhibition of our products; the practical effect of which may be the setting in of a human tide from other countries to our shores, with its sequence of direct communication by various routes, the introduction of Capitalists amongst us, and the rapid development of this part of the world.

On the united efforts therefore of the Colonists scattered throughout the country will success depend; those efforts, by a proper subdivision of labor always essential for effecting a great end, being directed into the channels

most congenial to the tastes and pursuits of individuals: it is earnestly hoped therefore, that every one will endeavour to contribute according to his inclination *some article however trifling*, or assist others in doing so; thus, a whole will be produced of which British Columbians shall not be ashamed: and, to aid those who might be willing to assist, but who may not know how to prepare and forward specimens, the following list of articles is accompanied by notes which it is hoped may prove useful.

In conclusion, be it remembered, *Time is very short*; any body who will help *should begin at once*; everything must quit this Colony for England about the middle of October at latest.

CATALOGUE.

ARTICLES.

SUB-COMMITTEE.

I.

Large Model of New Westminster,	}	Captain Gosset,
Large Model of a Stern Wheel River		" Parsons,
Steamer.		Mr. Calder.
Model of Miners' Sluicing Gear.....		

II.

Stuffed Fur-bearing animals and other	}	Dr. Seddall,
animals		Mr. Newton.
Stuffed Birds, Insects, &c , &c.		

REMARKS AND SUGGESTIONS.

I.

The New Westminster Model will embrace the camp and town and be upon a scale of 50 feet to 1 inch. It is earnestly hoped that, to divide the labor, the residents upon each lot will amongst themselves prepare, on this scale, the models of the buildings upon their respective lots, and forward them to the sub-committee. Card board or paper glued upon soft wood, will as bearing the ruling of lines for windows, &c., &c., be probably found the best materials for the purpose.

Scale for steamer, $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch to 1 foot. A volunteer to supply this model is earnestly requested.

Model of miners' sluicing gear. A volunteer is solicited for this. Scale to be such that model should not exceed 3 feet in length. Figures of men at work, if shown in a drawing can be cast to scale by the sub-committee at New Westminster, if not obtainable up country.

II.

When a quadruped is killed and its skin intended for stuffing, it must be laid on its back, its nostrils, mouth and any wounds it may have received must be plugged with cotton or tow to prevent the blood from disfiguring the skin, and a longitudinal incision being made from the lower part of the belly to the breast bone, the skin must be turned back right and left until the shoulder joints and thigh bones are reached. The fore legs must then be separated from the body at the shoulder joint and the hind legs at the hip joint. The head is divided from the trunk at its junction with the spine. As much of the flesh as possible

III.

Preserved Fishes.....Mr. Cormack.

IV.

Furs and Skins suitable for market ... } Dr. Seddall,
Mr. Newton.

must be removed from the head and legs, and the brains must be scooped out of the skull. The inside of the skin must then be well rubbed with alum, coarse salt, or tobacco steeped in rum, and sent to New Westminster where the animal will be properly stuffed and mounted.

The process of skinning birds is somewhat similar; more delicacy however is needed in handling the skin and particular care must be taken that the plumage is not injured. Stains of blood on the feathers must be removed as soon as possible by means of a soft sponge moistened with water.

Insects, reptiles, and small quadrupeds may be put in bottles or jars containing whiskey or alcohol. Square bottles are the best as they are easily packed in cases and take up less room; they must be well corked and properly labelled.

Great care must be taken to label every object distinctly, stating the locality in which it was found, the season it was taken, and any peculiarity about its habits.

III.

For the purposes required it will be sufficient to preserve specimens of the principal fishes in spirits. Skinning and setting up fishes for a Museum is a tedious process requiring considerable skill and ingenuity, and specimens so prepared are in general not so portable and are much more liable to injury than if merely put up in strong bottles containing whiskey or alcohol: the liquor must not be too strong otherwise it will injure the colors of the fish.

IV.

Under this head are comprised specimens of the principal furs which possess value in the fur market, and should be packed up in the manner adopted by the Hudson's Bay Company.

V.

Minerals, (including Coal, specimens of Gold and other metals) accom- panied with map of reference	{	Colonel Moody,
		Captain Gosset,
		„ Parsons,
		Mr. Begbie,
		„ Claudet,
		„ Bacon,
		„ Bousfield.

V.

Specimens are wanted of sandstone, black slate, mountain limestone, and other bed rocks (not of mere boulders or "erratic blocks," as geologists term those surface lumps with which this country is strewn, unless in any case of peculiarity), and as such as are suited for architectural purposes will be polished at New Westminster into cubes of 6 inches dimensions each way, the specimen should be large enough to admit of cubes this size being obtained from them. As no geological specimen is of much value unless accompanied by a memorandum of its position, &c., it is requested that a note be sent with each, giving—its position geographically, its approximate height above the sea, the direction of the dip of the strata, (any sketch however rough showing the extent of the bed would be most useful) and if possible adding the class of formation both overlying and underlying the bed from which the specimen is obtained.

Specimens of coal should be at least a foot in length and be accompanied by a minute description of position, &c., &c.

Specimens of formations containing fossils are highly instructive.

In addition to a collection of *handsome* specimens of gold, it is proposed to obtain samples from every district of the actual fruits of certain days labor; both to show the *wide distribution* of the precious metal over British Columbia, and to demonstrate without fear of contradiction, what laboring men might expect to earn. Such samples should (in addition to description of position, &c., &c.) have a certificate signed by the Magistrate and two residents stating that the sample was procured on such and such dates, by so many men, hand rockers or such and such machinery being used, that such sample is an average of the earnings in the district for (state the number of) so many days in the year which ordinary weather, &c., permit men to work.

The value of the samples will be affixed to them at New Westminster.

VI.

Agricultural products	}	Mr. Holmes,
		" Newton,
		" Atkins.

VII.

Indigenous Plants, Grasses, Berries, } and Fruits	}	Dr. Oliver,
		Rev. C. Knipe.

Specimens of reputed silver or other ores should be at least 8 or 12 inches in length, and should have descriptions of their situation, breadth of the vein, extent, direction, &c., &c.—their assay value will be determined at New Westminster, and be added to the exhibition label.

Clays adapted to potteries, bricks, &c., with articles manufactured from the same. Plumbago and articles (as crucibles) made of it—whetstones—some slabs of slate to exhibit, cleaveable size, &c., &c. are fit objects to forward.

As regards the map of the Colony; any sketches however rough, of roads, rivers, mountains, &c., will be thankfully received for incorporation. Sketches acquire additional value when, by a tint of color or any other means, the space of open land is shown in contradistinction to forest, and written notes as to soil or climate are most acceptable materials.

Gentlemen who may have kept any sort of weather diary for the past year, in the interior, will oblige by sending copies; this is especially desired from Cayoosh, Lytton, and Alexandria districts.

VI.

It is very important that specimens of the Agricultural products of the Colony be sent for exhibition, in order that those interested in the matter may by comparing them with home produce, form some idea of the farming capabilities of the country. Peas, Beans, Barley, Wheat, Indian Corn, Hops, Seeds, Fruits, &c., may be packed up in quantities of at least half a bushel each, in tins or boxes so as to resist damp, and properly labelled with the locality of growth and the yield per acre or any other given area.

VII.

The Indigenous plants of the country may be preserved by spreading them out between sheets of blotting paper, and subjecting them to pressure for a few days,

VIII.

Great Tree with bark entire, (in sections to be piled up)	} Mr. Homer, Capt. Cooper.
Dressed Masts and Spars	
Sections of other Trees, exhibiting grain and age	

IX.

Dressed specimens of all woods—in cubes of largest obtainable dimensions, and dressed slabs of sizes suitable to exhibit available breadth grain, &c.	} Mr. Clarkson, ,, Manson, ,, Holt, ,, White.
Specimens of Shingles in the various gradations, illustrating the process of their manufacture	

occasionally changing the paper which has become moist from the absorption of the juices of the plant: when perfectly dry the specimen may be gummed on white paper, and its name, the locality whence it was obtained, and the date on which it was gathered written on the left hand corner of the sheet.

Specimens of the indigenous edible berries may be preserved in bottles of weak alcohol.

VIII.

Although dressed masts and spars are the practical demonstrations of the value of our forests, yet to attract general attention, resort must be also had to a more striking display—such would be a gigantic tree standing its full height in Hyde Park.

Such a tree cut into ten feet lengths, hollowed out by means of a fire or otherwise can be rebuilt in England with interior braces and rods. Care should be taken not to injure the bark at the saw cuts more than can be avoided. A three feet length of a few of our largest pines, cedars, &c. would form a suitable pedestal round the huge tree and exhibit diameters, grain, age, &c. in an instructive manner. The names of each tree should be supplied with it.

IX.

With reference to Canada's Exhibition at Paris in 1855, the following official report is made—"Probably the most complete display of Colonial produce, properly so called, is that of Canada. Improving on the experience of 1851, and satisfied that the exhibition of its products on that occasion had been of immense value to its commerce, the Colonial Legislature voted a large sum of money. * * * * The result is a most useful and even tasteful display of trans-Atlantic utilities and products. Among the former may be found a deal window frame, with sashes and Venetian shutters, manufactured by machinery for sixteen shillings English, and a door frame, door and finishings

X.

Native manufactures and curiosities... } Rev. M. Fouquet,
Mr. W. Duncan,
Dr. Seddall.

of the same material and manufactured in the same manner for about seventeen shillings. The workmanship is perfect in every respect. Such is the result of the application of machinery to the working of wood as practised in the United States and in Canada. The edge tools also of Canadian manufacture took a higher position in the opinion of the Jury than those of England and those stood relatively twice as high numerically as those of France. The woods of various kinds, many of them highly ornamental, and all useful, carefully cut into slabs and polished, form another useful feature in the Canadian department," &c.

It is believed that in woods of various kinds, we can also present a respectable appearance. As all articles exhibited should, if possible combine towards elegance of arrangement (for elegance attracts whilst vulgar arrangement might repel visitors), cubes for pyramidical combination are suggested, and the polished slabs should bear some agreeable relation between their breadth and length to ensure an agreeable effect.

Persons who cannot dress specimens, may however greatly aid by forwarding about five feet lengths of any useful or ornamental wood to the sub-committee. A specimen of the yellow cyprus (a rare wood but remarkably suited for boat building) from the north part of British Columbia is requested.

X.

A large collection of articles of considerable interest might be collected and exhibited under the head of Native manufactures; among others may be named mats, baskets, ropes, and blankets made of dog hair, rugs made from the wool of the native mountain sheep, carved slate and ivory, instruments of granite and stone used for the construction of canoes, specimens of fishing gear used for salmon, sturgeon, &c., deer-skin suits of clothes, mocassins, needlework, beadwork, models of canoes, paddles, &c., &c.

XI.

Miscellaneous, especially articles sug- gestive of future industrial re- sources	} Mr. Holbrook, „ Brown, „ Cooper.
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XII.

Photographs of the Towns and other interesting places	} Mr. Claudet.
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XI.

Among miscellaneous articles the following may be mentioned, viz: elk and deer horns, honey, beeswax, turpentine, resins, balsams, bark used for tanning, dyes or pigments from Indian receipts, hempen manufacture, cord, rope, yarn however rough, specimens of wool from the mountain sheep, gums, medical preparations, fish oils, sugar from the maple, &c., &c.

XII.

The Colony is fortunate in being promised the services of the son of the accomplished "Father of Photography" for this task, should Mr. Claudet's official duties admit of his making a tour. Persons can however greatly aid Mr. C. and save him from much loss of time by selecting points of view prior to his arrival, escorting him to them and assisting in the transport of his instrument, chemicals, &c.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO PAYMENT FOR ARTICLES, AND
THEIR TRANSMISSION TO NEW WESTMINSTER.

- 1.—When any person presents any article free of charge, he is requested either to send it as he pleases, or take it to the nearest local committee or Magistrate.
- 2.—When a person cannot afford to present an article free of charge but has one which he thinks may be useful in the Exhibition, he is requested to apply to the nearest local committee or Magistrate, who, if they have funds and think proper, may purchase and forward it.
- 3.—All articles sent to New Westminster should be addressed "Industrial Exhibition, New Westminster," when, on arrival, they will be handed over to the sub-committee charged with the care of the class to which they may belong.

N.B.—Specimens *lent* to the Association on condition of being delivered to any persons in England, will be so delivered after the close of the Exhibition, free of charge.

The name of the person supplying any articles either as a loan or gift, will be affixed to the articles, and be mentioned in the catalogue.

The following Subscriptions towards a fund for unavoidable expenses have been promised.

By the Government,	£	s.	d.
A Building at New Westminster for the } reception and arrangement of articles. }			
Towards General Expenses, (first grant)	200	0	0
H. E. Governor Douglas, C. B., ...	20	0	0
The Bishop, ...	15	0	0
Lady Franklin, ...	5	0	0
Colonel Moody ...	20	0	0
Capt. Gosset, ...	5	0	0
Dr. Seddall, ...	5	0	0
Capt. Parsons, ...	5	0	0
Mr. Begbie, ...	10	0	0
Mr. Holbrook, ...	5	0	0
Mr. Newton, ...	3	0	0
Capt. Grant ...	5	0	0
Rev. Mr. Knipe, ...	3	0	0
Rev. Mr. Sheepshanks, ...	3	0	0
Mr. Homer, ...	5	0	0
Capt. Luard ...	5	0	0
Mr. Spalding, ...	2	0	0
Rev. E. White, ...	3	0	0

Subscriptions have also been promised at Hope, Yale, and Douglas, but no returns have yet been received.

W. DRISCOLL GOSSET,
J. VERNON SEDDALL,

Honorary Secretaries,
New Westminster.

Time is short. To help at all, you must help quickly.

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